RECEIVED
MAR 21 1980
8320 EITTIO WSAAO MAR80
ACQUISITIONS EDITOR NF
CONGRESSIONAL INFORMATION SER
7101 WISCONSIN AV/NW
WASHINGTON DC 20014

C 2125-1 4

THE CHRONICLE of Higher Education

ISSN 0009-5982

March 24, 1980 • $1
Volume XX, Number 4

News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Rep. John Anderson of Illinois is attracting students of diverse political backgrounds to his campaign for the Republican Presidential nomination. Story on Page 3.

Higher education is more involved than ever before in political issues at corporation shareholder meetings. Story on Page 6.

The rate of return on college and university endowments rose significantly in the 12 months ending last June, a new survey shows. Story on Page 5.

A commission studying the relations between government and higher education has renewed its call for a single federal agency to enforce anti-bias laws. Story and excerpts from the final report begin on Page 9.

A new "reverse bias" suit against the University of California at Davis is challenging the Supreme Court's Bakke decision. Story on Page 7.

Narrow legal issues dominated arguments at the Supreme Court last week about whether or not researchers may patent manmade microorganisms. Story on Page 13.

Congress is considering measures to reduce education spending to help balance the federal budget. Story on Page 13.

Disposable textbooks are generating interest among college faculty members. This and other "Footnotes" on Page 21.

A student survey claims that 70 per cent of Quebec's college students favor independence for the province. Story on Page 17.

ALSO IN THIS ISSUE

Bulletin Board	28-63
Calendar	27
Canadian News	17-18
Deadlines	27
Deaths	26
Fact-File	5
Gazette	26
Grants	26
Ideas	16
International News	17
Journals and Books	21
Letters	20
Marginalia	2
News in Brief	2
Opinion	19
Point of View	64
Science	18
Textbooks	23-25
Washington News	13-15

Field 'Wide Open' for Translations of Foreign Literature, Scholars Say

Quality low and getting worse, they charge; not even Plato has a good English version

By Karen J. Winkler

SAN ANTONIO

American scholarship is "suffering from an arrogant provincialism" that neglects the literature of other times and places, says classicist William Arrowsmith.

He was one of several speakers at a meeting of writing-program directors who made a plea for more and better translations.

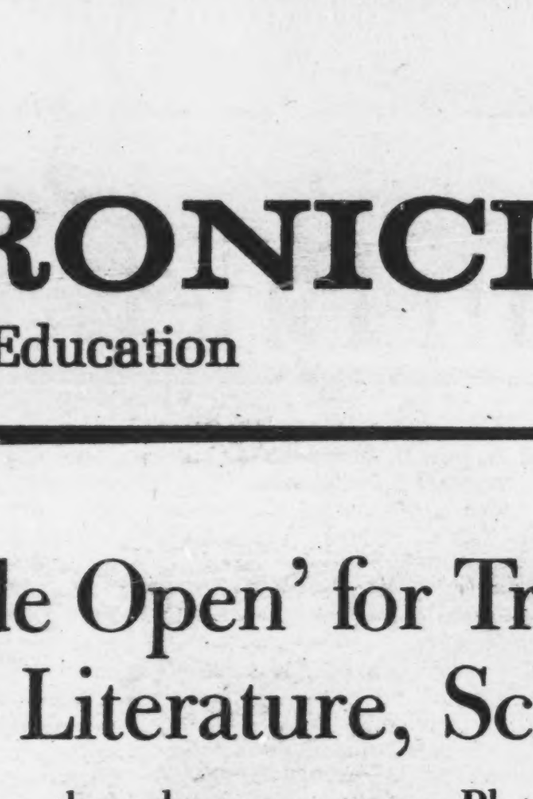
Although Plato is considered the father of modern philosophy, "we still don't possess a first-rate translation of his work," said Mr. Arrowsmith, professor of classics at the Johns Hopkins University. "I call that a great scandal."

Not Just the Ancients

In translating the classics, Mr. Arrowsmith said, "the field is still wide open." Ancient philosophers have generally been avoided by translators because their work is too technical, he told the annual meeting of Associated Writing Programs. While early Greek and Roman poets have fared better, he added, "it is important to keep replacing our versions."

Nor is it just the ancients who have been neglected.

"Because of the lack of people in this country trained in modern Greek studies, we're not getting enough good translations of modern Greek authors," said Edmund L. Keeley, head of the creative-writing program at Princeton University.



William Arrowsmith: "Translation is the foreign policy of literature."

In Latin American literature, "the major figures are being overtranslated, while there is not nearly enough on the middle writers," said Margaret S. Peden, who holds the Catherine Paine Middlebush chair in Romance languages at the University of Missouri at Columbia. Others at the meeting said Italian, German, and Israeli authors are all underrepresented in English.

"Translation is the foreign policy of literature," Mr. Arrowsmith said. "It is the crucial repository of that 'otherness' that is the basis of all humanistic studies.

"A culture without knowledge of other literature is a culture without contrast, without the ability to confront a world in turmoil with any clarity."

He deplored a tendency among today's scholars "to write off that 'otherness.' "

"In our educational practice, a kind of arrogant provincialism prevails," he said.

For example, he said, when colleges and universities teach classics such as the Greek tragedy *Antigone*, "we see it not as a great and complex human document but merely as a step on the way to our own culture.

" 'How marvelous those Greeks were,' we say. 'They had such wonderful insights into us.'

"That is tyrannizing and obliterating the classics. The translator has to aim not at assimilating 'otherness' into English, but in moving English into some kind of 'otherness.' He has to let his own language be powerfully affected by another one. Most don't do that."

The poverty of translations today is due in part to the declining importance of for-

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Drive to End Shortage of Skilled Workers Proposed by Educators and Industrialists

By Beverly T. Watkins

RACINE, WIS.

▶ The federal government should establish a policy on the development of human resources that designates lifelong education and training as an "absolutely necessary national investment."

▶ President Carter should call a White House conference to draw attention to the need for a national policy designed to increase the productivity of workers and to decrease unemployment.

▶ The new Department of Education should promote more communication between educational institutions and business on manpower issues.

▶ The major national associations concerned with occupational education and training should establish pilot projects to demonstrate that—together—education, business, and industry can produce skilled workers.

Those are the major recommendations of a group of educators and industrial leaders who are concerned about a growing national shortage of skilled labor.

The group met for the first time here this month to search for ways in which community colleges, postsecondary vocational schools, and employers could collaborate to educate present and potential workers.

Backing for Continuing Education

The assembly was sponsored by the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges, the American Vocational Association, and the American Society for Training and Development.

The 60 conference delegates also called for:

▶ A national program to define job markets and provide information on which to base cooperative training and education programs.

▶ A national commitment to continuing-education programs that would help workers upgrade their skills and attitudes and train for new positions.

▶ "Education-delivery systems," such as competency-based instruction, that allow students to enter and transfer to or from any high-school, post-high-school, military, labor, or industrial education program.

▶ A program to identify and publicize "effective working relationships" that education and industry have already established.

The assembly acknowledged the need to include more women, members of minority groups, and disadvantaged, handicapped, and older workers in all education and training programs.

It also called for other organizations, such as the national Chamber of Commerce and the National Alliance of Business, to support "a national effort to facilitate industry-education collaboration."

In a paper written for the conference, Herbert E. Striner, dean of the college of business administration at American Uni-

Continued on Page 4, Column 3

FACT–FILE

Market Value of Investments at 147 Colleges and Universities

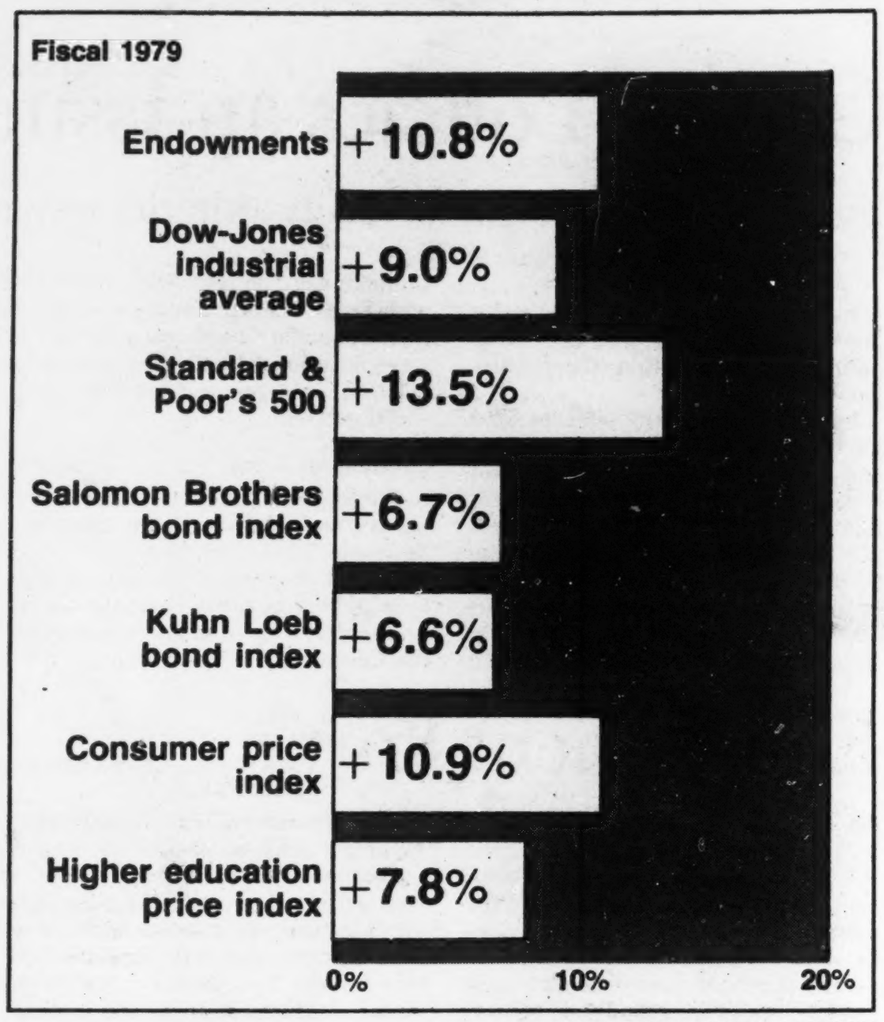
Following is a list of endowment funds reported by 147 colleges and universities in a survey by the National Association of College and University Business Officers. The funds are ranked according to market values reported for June 30, 1979. Market values as of June 30, 1978, are shown for comparison.

1979 Rank	Institution	Market Value June 30, 1978	Market Value June 30, 1979
1	Harvard U.	$1,392,640,000	$1,457,690
2	U. of Texas	—	1,054,480,000
3	Yale U.	545,200,000	577,600,000
4	Columbia U.	478,000,000	504,000,000
5	Princeton U.	423,347,000	473,928,000
6	U. of California	360,021,000	384,637,000
7	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	329,703,000	374,373,000
8	U. of Rochester	304,963,000	323,970,000
9	U. of Chicago	282,800,000	311,400,000
10	Cornell U.	265,479,000	288,000,000
11	New York U.	261,442,000[1]	272,606,000[2]
12	Rice U.	235,341,000	270,573,000
13	Northwestern U.	241,345,000	256,544,000[2]
14	Washington U.	226,594,000	220,923,000
15	Rockefeller U.	—	201,661,000
16	Dartmouth C.	146,257,000	173,642,000
17	U. of Pennsylvania	153,287,000	168,025,000
18	Johns Hopkins U.	152,300,000	164,812,000
19	California Institute of Technology	154,579,000	164,051,000
20	U. of Notre Dame	115,971,000	137,526,000
21	U. of Southern Cal.	—	130,051,000
22	U. of Delaware	120,510,000	127,859,000
23	Wellesley C.	126,546,000	126,260,000
24	Duke U.	—	122,880
25	Case Western Reserve U.	102,411,000	118,731,000
26	U. of Virginia	104,210,000	117,746,000
27	Carnegie-Mellon U.	109,200,000	112,787,000
28	Wesleyan U.	103,567,000	106,662,000
29	Brown U.	93,217,000	106,522,000
30	U. of Michigan	92,785,000	100,457,000
31	U. of Minnesota	89,417,000	95,151,000
32	Smith C.	82,839,000	91,995,000
33	U. of Pittsburgh	86,702,000	91,809,000
34	U. of Cincinnati	—	88,016,000
35	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	81,847,000	87,317,000
36	Oberlin C.	79,870,000	85,478,000
37	Williams C.	76,202,000	84,703,000
38	So. Methodist U.	—	78,628,000[4]
39	Amherst C.	73,370,000	77,321,000
40	Berea C.	71,700,000	76,633,000
41	Swarthmore C.	65,252,000	75,583,000
42	Vassar C.	72,783,000	74,832,000
43	U. of Richmond	61,676,000	71,249,000
44	Ohio State U.	62,224,000	67,681,000
45	Brandeis U.	53,309,000	59,632,000
46	Rochester Institute of Technology	53,733,000	57,795,000
47	Wake Forest U.	50,155,000	56,983,000
48	Lehigh U.	52,155,000	55,679,000
49	SUNY, Buffalo	53,620,000	53,401,000[7]
50	Lafayette C.	49,924,000	52,859,000
51	Mount Holyoke C.	47,851,000	52,532,000
52	Syracuse U.	47,042,000	49,380,000
53	Carleton C.	45,018,000	48,889,000
54	Middlebury C.	39,975,000	48,415,000
55	Bryn Mawr C.	37,739,000	42,999,000[4]
56	Georgetown U.	37,725,000	40,347,000
57	Trinity C. (Conn.)	36,637,000	38,931,000
58	Boston U.	32,532,000	37,851,000
59	Cooper Union	34,660,000	37,561,000
60	U. of Miami	35,102,000[3]	35,845,000[4]
61	Hamilton C.	—	35,744,000
62	Academy of the New Church	27,140,000	34,870,000
63	Tufts U.	30,922,000	34,267,000
64	Bucknell U.	28,027,000	32,657,000
65	U. of Wis. Sys.	31,523,000	32,575,000
66	Rutgers, the State U.	27,456,000	30,626,000
67	Hampton Institute	29,397,000	30,320,000
68	Occidental C.	21,903,000	29,095,000
69	Colorado C.	25,496,000	29,031,000
70	Willamette U.	26,490,000	28,533,000[4]
71	Baylor C. of Medicine	23,604,000	26,172,000
72	Whitman C.	24,710,000	25,545,000
73	Drew U.	23,493,000	25,538,000[2]
74	Teachers C. Columbia U.	22,672,000[1]	24,158,000
75	Colby C.	24,843,000	23,485,000
76	U. of Missouri	14,735,000	23,144,000
77	U. of Denver	—	23,090,000
78	Barnard C.	20,518,000	21,909,000
79	U. of Vermont	17,152,000	20,707,000
80	U. of Alabama System	—	19,903,000
81	C. of Wooster	16,664,000	19,808,000
82	U. of Illinois	20,241,000	19,849,000
83	Sweet Briar C.	16,937,000	18,520,000
84	U. of Santa Clara	13,560,000	17,806,000
85	U. of Tennessee	14,888,000	17,373,000
86	Simmons C.	16,730,000	17,108,000
87	Hendrix C.	16,386,000[5]	17,100,000[6]
88	Albion C.	15,955,000	17,097,000
89	Dickinson C.	16,000,000	17,090,000
90	Ohio U.	—	16,750,000
91	Marquette U.	14,200,000	16,587,000
92	Denison U.	15,568,000	16,518,000
93	Geo. Washington U.	15,316,000	16,409,000
94	U. of Maryland	15,104,000	16,311,000
95	Ohio Wesleyan U.	15,639,000	15,701,000
96	Rhode Island School of Design	13,961,000	15,522,000
97	U. of Nevada System	13,791,000	14,634,000
98	Penn. St. U.	11,910,000	14,301,000
99	Michigan State U.	12,705,000	14,172,000
100	Clark U.	13,053,000	13,906,000
101	Wheaton C. (Mass.)	11,419,000	13,689,000
102	U. of Wis. Fdn.	—	13,673,000
103	Cornell C.	12,546,000	13,169,000
104	Franklin and Marshall C.	12,159,000	12,928,000
105	Spelman C.	11,377,000	12,460,000
106	Oregon State Bd. of Higher Ed.	11,119,000	12,408,000
107	Connecticut C.	—	12,122,000[4]
108	Alma C.	10,830,000	12,043,000
109	Baldwin-Wallace C.	10,645,000	11,920,000
110	Reed C.	10,056,000	11,623,000
111	Indiana U.	11,923,000	11,464,000
112	U. of Puget Sound	10,828,000[1]	11,359,000[2]
113	Mercer U.	9,600,000	11,265,000
114	Drake U.	10,702,000[3]	11,256,000[4]
115	Allegheny C.	—	11,419,000
116	U. of Arizona	9,207,000	10,309,000
117	Washburn C.	10,451,000	10,109,000
118	U. of Maine	9,645,000	10,050,000
119	U. of Tulsa	—	9,689,000[4]
120	Kenyon C.	8,062,000	8,667,000
121	Muhlenberg C.	7,797,000	8,301,000
122	St. Norbert C.	7,688,000	7,919,000
123	U. of Dayton	7,526,000	7,613,000
124	Alfred U.	5,125,000	6,213,000
125	U. of Nebraska	5,273,000	6,022,000
126	U. of Evansville	5,866,000	5,991,000
127	Whittier C.	6,871,000	5,622,000
128	Carroll C.	5,654,000	5,461,000
129	Doane C.	4,430,000	5,254,000
130	U. of Arkansas	4,364,000	5,117,000
131	Va. Military Inst.	4,915,000	5,003,000
132	American U.	4,617,000	4,945,000
133	Hope C.	3,989,000	4,395,000
134	Wash. St. U.	4,001,000	4,226,000
135	U. of Akron	4,148,000	3,537,000
136	Philadelphia C. of Textiles and Science	3,395,000	3,440,000
137	Oregon State U. Foundation	3,090,000	3,431,000
138	Arizona State U.	2,928,000	2,684,000
139	U. of Connecticut	1,514,000	1,679,000
140	U. of Tampa	—	1,617,000
141	U. of Oregon Development Fund	2,701,000	1,595,000
142	U. of Mississippi	1,431,000	1,536,000
143	Oakland U.	1,487,000	1,522,000
144	U. of Akron Development Foundation	—	1,484,000
145	Eastern Michigan U.	1,350,000	1,419,000
146	Monmouth C.(N. J.)	1,277,000	1,360,000
147	SUNY, Binghamton	591,000	575,000

1. As of August 31, 1978.
2. As of August 31, 1979.
3. As of May 31, 1978.
4. As of May 31, 1979.
5. As of July 31, 1978.
6. As of July 31, 1979.
7. As of March 31, 1979.

Note: — indicates 1978 data not reported

SOURCE: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY BUSINESS OFFICERS



CHRONICLE CHART BY PETER H. STAFFORD
SOURCE: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY BUSINESS OFFICERS

The average return on investment of college endowments in the year ending last June is compared above with other investment and price indexes for the same period.

C 2175 - 1 4

RECEIVED
APR 9 1980

CHRONICLE of Higher Education

March 31, 1980 • $1
Volume XX, Number 5

ISSN 0009-5982

8320 ELITIO WSAAO MARBO
ACQUISITIONS EDITOR NF
CONGRESSIONAL INFORMATION SER
7101 WISCONSIN AV/NW
WASHINGTON DC 20014

News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Appalachian literature is unfairly ignored because of national prejudices and stereotypes, several scholars complain. Story on Page 5.

Fees for music charged to colleges and universities are going up, but one new model contract is designed to reduce red tape. Story on Page 4.

Community colleges may face more difficult challenges in the 1980's than is generally predicted, says a new report from the Brookings Institution. Story on Page 6.

Student-aid proposals approved by a Senate subcommittee reflect pressures from the White House and Congressional budget committees to cut spending. Story on Page 7.

The House Budget Committee has proposed reductions of $100-million in federal science programs and $200-million in other aid to higher education. Story on Page 9.

The Central Intelligence Agency, seeking to bar public access to its files, has been attacked by scholars and writers at a Congressional hearing. Story on Page 7.

Spending ceilings would be set for each of the 11 National Institutes of Health under a measure approved by a House subcommittee. Story on Page 10.

Foreign students' activities would be more closely controlled under regulations proposed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Story and the text of the rules appear on Page 11.

A shortage of lawyers is reported in the Soviet Union, despite the opening of new law schools. Russian officials urge more and better legal education. Story on Page 13.

ALSO IN THIS ISSUE

Books	16
Bulletin Board	23-55
Calendar	20
Canadian News	13-14
Deadlines	20
Deaths	20
Fact-File	6
Gazette	20
Grants	21-22
International News	13-14
Letters	15
Marginalia	2
News in Brief	2
Point of View	56
Science	12
Textbooks	17-19
Washington News	7-12

Lady of the Lake

GLENN TRUDEL

Two student leaders at the University of Wisconsin commissioned this replica of the Statue of Liberty, then had it assembled on a frozen lake adjacent to the campus. For more about their controversial regime, see Page 3.

Social Scientists, Unable to Explain Some Issues, Turning to Humanists

'Widespread uneasiness' among colleagues reported by head of research council

By Malcolm G. Scully

WASHINGTON

Social scientists are feeling a "serious and widespread uneasiness" over their inability to explain some of the important issues they study.

As a result, says Kenneth Prewitt, president of the Social Science Research Council, the social sciences are "groping toward the humanities" in an effort to find better explanations.

A "search for some kind of more effective linkage with humanists" would be one of the major goals of the social-science council over the next decade, Mr. Prewitt told delegates to the annual meeting of the American Council of Learned Societies here.

In the council's most recent annual report, Mr. Prewitt listed a number of phenomena that still await "intelligible and plausible" explanations from social scientists. Among them:

- "Stagflation."
- "Artistic creativity."
- "The interplay between folk and modern medicine."
- "Radically different rates of economic development."
- "Prejudice."
- "The rise of new religious movements."
- "Johnny's inability to read."
- "The causes and conditions of happiness."

The Social Science Research Council was established in the 1920's to promote research in anthropology, economics, history, political science, psychology, sociology, and statistics.

Since the council was created, Mr. Prewitt said, "it is fair to say that the social sciences and behavioral sciences have established a tradition of quantification with some success." That tradition has stressed

Continued on Page 5, Column 2

Colorado Eyes 'Vouchers' to Finance Higher Education

By Robert L. Jacobson

DENVER

The use of "vouchers" to finance higher education is receiving serious consideration in Colorado.

The idea, which would replace state appropriations to colleges and universities with "certificates of entitlement" to students, was suggested by the state legislature's chief spokesmen on education and discussed at a public meeting arranged at their request by the Colorado Commission on Higher Education.

Thomas G. Tancredo, chairman of the education committee of the Colorado house of representatives, says he will lead an effort to get a voucher system adopted through a statewide referendum in 1982. The idea has been tried in a public-school district in California but has not yet been used in higher education.

Advocates of the voucher approach say it would improve education by employing free-market principles to spur competition among institutions and expand student choice.

Instead of the legislature's determining

Continued on Page 4, Column 1

FACT–FILE

Median Salaries of Administrators

1979-80 sample includes 162 colleges and universities

WASHINGTON

Salaries of administrators in higher education this year are 5 to 10 per cent higher than they were last year, according to preliminary data from a 1979-80 survey by the College and University Personnel Association.

The association reported median salaries for administrative positions on the basis of data from a sampling of institutions. The sample included 36 public universities, 16 private universities, 15 public four-year colleges, 45 private four-year colleges, and 50 community colleges.

Officials of the association cautioned that some of the median figures were based on a small sample of salaries. A more detailed report, based on information from more than 1,000 institutions, is scheduled for publication in May.

Once the data are computerized, the association will offer a "custom report" service to member institutions. The service would permit an institution to have its administrative salaries compared with those in a group of institutions of its own choosing.

Position	All institutions	Public institutions	Private institutions	Universities	4-year institutions	2-year institutions
Chief executive of a system	$53,410	$48,150	$60,000	$60,000	$35,360	$46,422
Chief executive of a single institution	47,500	46,613	48,500	55,250	46,450	40,963
Executive vice-president	40,500	39,660	40,500	46,536	40,500	39,075
Chief academic officer	37,004	38,212	36,139	48,000	35,000	32,586
Chief planning officer	35,300	36,000	27,500	38,900	33,696	28,712
Chief business officer	35,949	36,000	34,775	42,250	32,667	31,833
Chief budgeting officer	28,918	29,563	24,250	31,637	23,328	23,044
Chief development officer	33,641	33,696	32,500	37,000	30,000	24,300
Chief public-relations officer	25,700	27,600	21,800	32,000	18,000	23,000
Director, alumni affairs	21,130	22,169	19,690	23,700	19,245	n/a
Chief health-professions officer	45,000	43,200	58,300	50,700	43,000	28,089
Administrator, hospital medical center	42,213	42,213	n/a	42,213	n/a	n/a
Chief student-affairs officer	31,794	34,034	27,460	39,000	27,053	30,324
Registrar	23,800	25,517	21,000	26,501	20,250	22,290
Director, admissions	25,000	25,440	24,500	28,996	24,300	23,555
Director, student financial aid	21,775	22,500	20,710	25,000	19,299	20,334
Director, student placement	20,917	22,898	17,300	23,465	18,000	19,663
Director, student counseling	25,700	26,500	21,500	28,013	23,112	25,412
Director, student union	22,174	24,744	17,978	25,000	19,450	20,507
Director, student health services	36,800	39,174	34,000	43,645	18,708	20,520
Director, student housing	20,611	22,500	17,820	23,824	17,820	10,680
Director, food services	23,000	21,413	25,212	27,000	21,480	13,163
Director, physical plant	25,570	26,200	22,890	31,475	22,325	21,625
Director, purchasing	21,000	21,640	18,400	24,272	18,100	19,572
Director, bookstore	17,916	19,572	14,200	22,728	14,600	14,551
Director, campus security	18,428	19,402	16,906	23,010	16,350	16,824
Director, legal services	31,080	32,750	29,000	30,000	n/a	29,092
Director, personnel/human resources	25,675	27,950	23,175	26,400	23,500	29,206
Director, affirmative action/equal employment	24,140	24,140	23,861	24,140	24,420	23,125
Director, employee training	22,400	26,148	19,467	22,400	n/a	n/a
Director, library services	26,750	29,323	25,450	35,000	25,087	24,841
Director, computer center	26,800	28,500	24,956	33,990	24,816	25,000
Director, information systems	27,348	27,348	28,500	32,000	21,138	25,000
Director, information office	21,750	23,000	20,456	25,000	19,967	16,652
Director, community services	25,000	24,621	29,040	27,718	26,000	24,516
Director, institutional research	25,692	27,639	22,000	30,600	22,000	21,753
Comptroller	26,750	27,092	26,000	31,000	25,000	25,479
Director, athletics	30,000	30,965	27,000	35,400	26,343	26,250
Director, auxiliary services	25,517	27,292	21,400	30,012	23,000	26,800
Administrator, grants and contracts	27,180	28,728	25,000	29,100	18,060	25,110
Chief development and public relations officer	31,745	30,000	31,745	40,000	30,000	27,720
Chief planning and budget officer	46,000	n/a	41,000	46,000	n/a	n/a
Director, admissions and financial aid	28,560	30,000	26,800	34,000	25,000	30,000
Director, housing and food services	25,000	25,956	17,120	25,956	17,120	n/a
Director, personnel and affirmative action	22,008	22,599	19,333	27,084	17,912	19,410
Director, development and alumni affairs	28,000	29,125	27,276	29,125	22,725	n/a
Dean, architecture	42,019	45,000	n/a	42,019	n/a	n/a
Dean, agriculture	47,750	43,535	n/a	47,750	n/a	n/a
Dean, arts and letters	35,000	33,157	35,000	37,072	n/a	30,000
Dean, arts and sciences	38,500	38,500	38,140	42,131	35,760	26,561
Dean, business	37,235	36,260	40,520	42,150	34,026	28,110
Dean, communications	30,000	29,300	30,000	42,225	27,320	29,164
Dean, continuing education	31,000	31,752	28,250	34,314	28,541	24,451
Dean, dentistry	55,800	29,767	n/a	58,000	n/a	n/a
Dean, education	38,494	39,095	33,391	40,200	33,160	28,349
Dean, engineering	42,000	40,339	43,500	47,950	36,200	26,962
Dean, extension	32,350	32,350	n/a	42,217	32,350	n/a
Dean, fine arts	35,584	38,000	32,310	43,000	24,420	26,100
Dean, graduate programs	38,600	38,523	38,600	38,864	29,960	n/a
Dean, health-related professions	35,149	35,149	n/a	36,800	40,603	28,000
Dean, home economics	39,000	38,735	n/a	40,300	n/a	n/a
Dean, humanities	26,200	26,318	25,252	37,380	23,234	26,200
Dean, instruction	24,000	24,938	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Dean, law	48,500	48,216	50,000	48,500	n/a	n/a
Dean, library and information sciences	32,990	32,600	39,000	35,300	35,587	16,724
Dean, medicine	62,500	62,500	n/a	62,653	n/a	n/a
Dean, music	33,900	35,166	32,000	39,500	32,000	26,560
Dean, nursing	32,546	32,546	24,034	38,830	22,113	23,750
Dean, vocational education	29,790	29,862	n/a	35,775	32,890	28,991
Dean, pharmacy	45,580	45,580	n/a	45,580	n/a	n/a
Dean, sciences	30,630	32,255	28,743	36,948	31,030	28,421
Dean, social sciences	29,113	28,185	31,500	36,800	31,500	27,300
Dean, social work	42,000	38,600	42,850	42,400	n/a	n/a
Dean, undergraduate programs	34,098	34,098	32,100	40,050	33,541	n/a
Dean, veterinary medicine	50,800	n/a	n/a	50,800	n/a	n/a

n/a —Not applicable.

SOURCE: COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY PERSONNEL ASSOCIATION.

NOTE

ONLY THE FOLLOWING PAGES OF THIS PUBLICATION

HAVE BEEN FILMED

p. 1, 6.